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(54) **METHOD FOR FORMING POLYMERIZED MICROFLUIDIC DEVICES**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **425/174.4; 425/174**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **425/174.4, 425/174**

See application file for complete search history.

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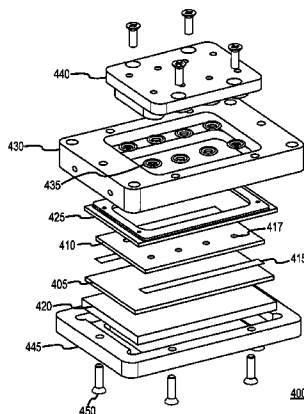
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods for making a microfluidic device according to embodiments of the present invention include defining a cavity. Polymer precursor solution is positioned in the cavity, and exposed to light to begin the polymerization process and define a microchannel. In some embodiments, after the polymerization process is partially complete, a solvent rinse is performed, or fresh polymer precursor introduced into the microchannel. This may promote removal of unpolymerized material from the microchannel and enable smaller feature sizes. The polymer precursor solution may contain an iniferter. Polymerized features therefore may be capped with the iniferter, which is photoactive. The iniferter may aid later binding of a polyacrylamide gel to the microchannel surface.

11 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



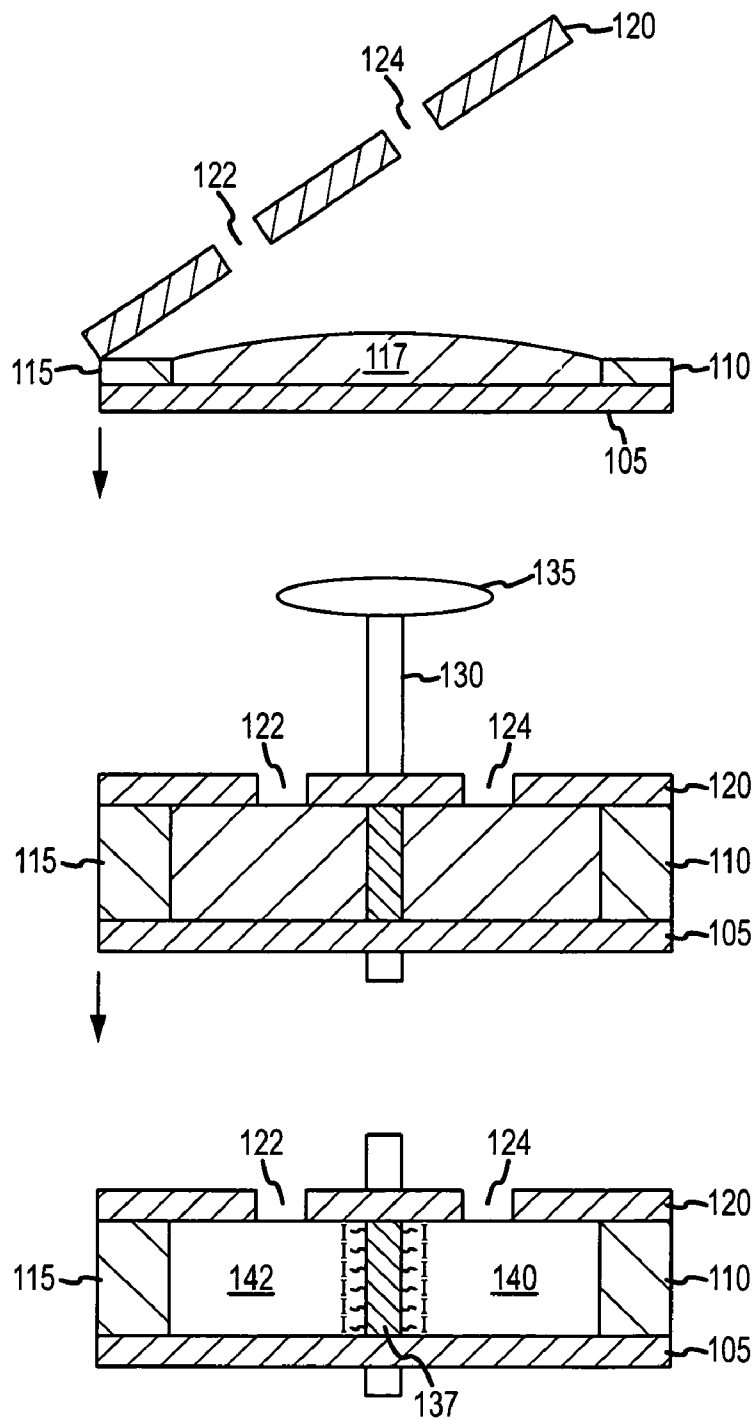


FIGURE 1

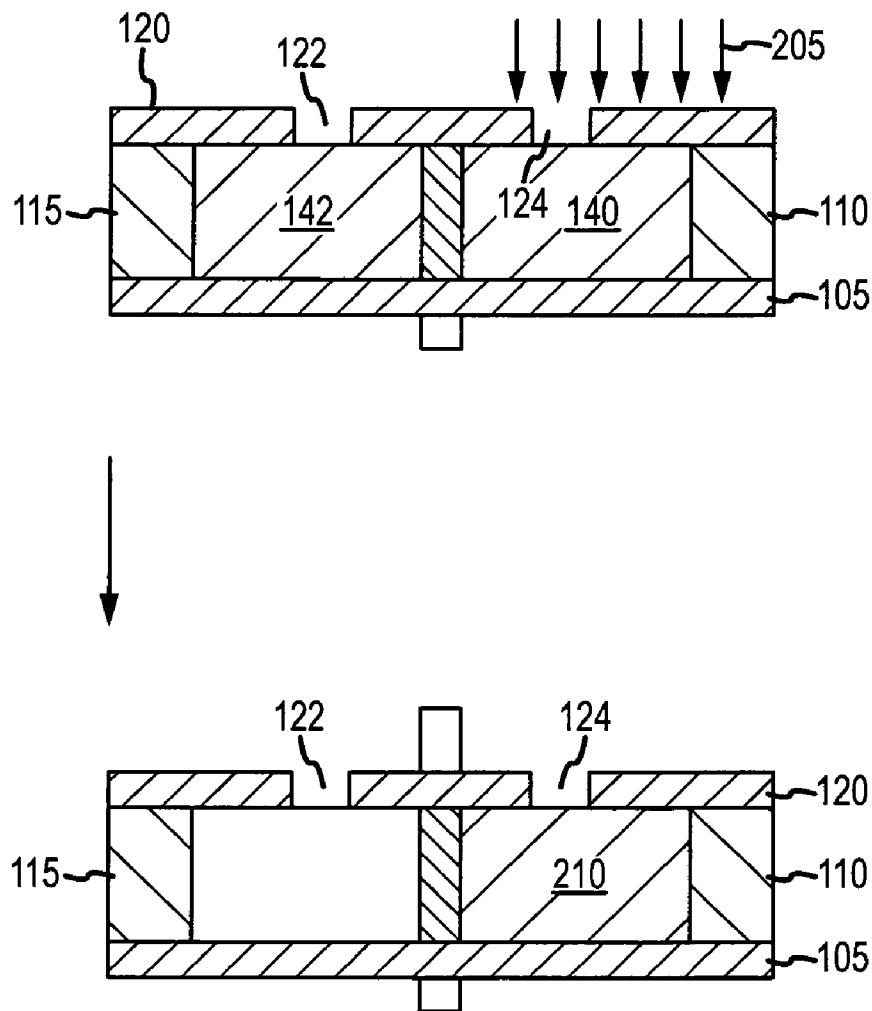


FIGURE 2

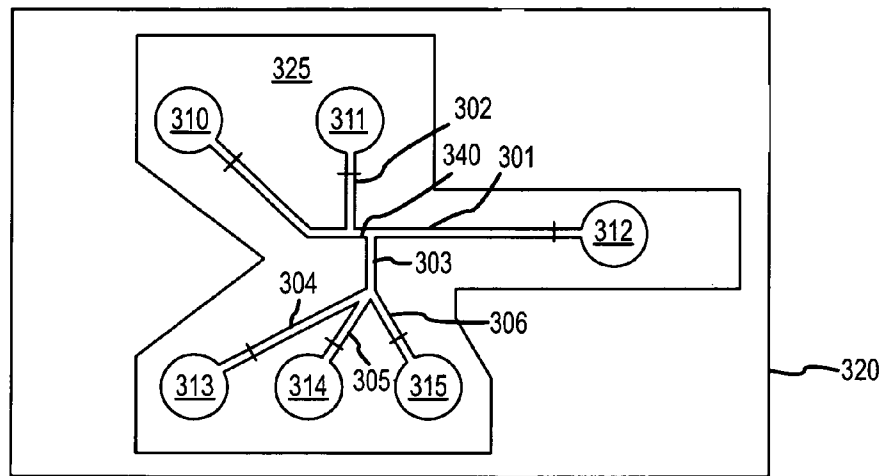
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FIGURE 3

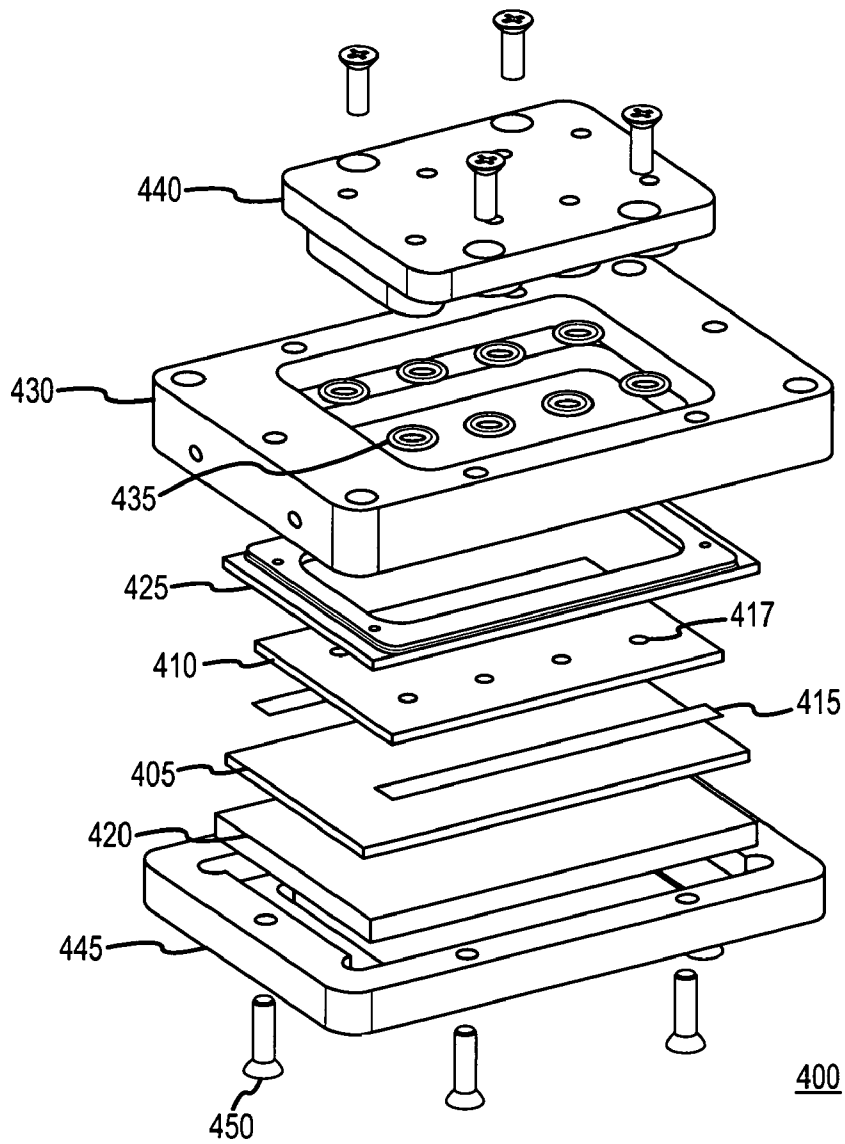


FIGURE 4

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METHOD FOR FORMING POLYMERIZED MICROFLUIDIC DEVICES

STATEMENT REGARDING RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

The United States Government has a paid-up license in this invention and the right in limited circumstances to require the patent owner to license others on reasonable terms as provided for by the terms of contract No. DE-AC04-94AL85000 awarded by the U.S. Department of Energy to Sandia Corporation.

TECHNICAL FIELD

Embodiments of the invention relate generally to microfluidic devices, and more specifically to microfluidic devices and methods for making microfluidic devices containing photopolymerized polymeric features.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A variety of fabrication techniques may be utilized to create devices with microfluidic channel structures. Generally, a microfluidic channel is a channel defined by a material and having a channel dimension of 1 mm or less. Microfluidic channels may be defined by a variety of materials including etched glass, silicon, molded polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS), and molded or embossed plastic. The microchannels themselves may be formed by etching away portions of the material, by embossing, or by building up a microchannel structure through the deposition of patterned layers. The material used and channel formation technique may be chosen based on the cost of fabrication and whether the resultant device will have the feature dimensions and material compatibility desired in a particular application.

Devices made using etching processes are generally costly, but may achieve accurate dimensions and be well-suited to a variety of applications. PDMS and plastic devices may be less costly but less well defined and may have heterogeneous chemical properties subject to temporal variation within the device. In addition, PDMS, as a porous material, may be prone to reagent evaporation through the material and may be unsuitable for long term device storage.

It may be desirable to control one or more interior surfaces of microchannels to be able to control the surface charge, hydrophobicity, binding sites, or other material linkages to the microchannel surface. Methods for controlling the surface reactivity of PDMS and plastic microchannels may not be as well developed as those for glass surfaces that can be treated by self assembly of silane monolayers. For example, a reactive surface chemistry may be needed to enable the later attachment of other materials or structures, such as polyacrylamide gels. For some applications in plastic, plasma surface treatments may be used to modify the chemistry of surfaces. However, the plasma surface treatments may result in a low density of reactive chemical groups, heterogeneous and undefined reactive groups, and non-uniform surface coverage of reactive groups, which may be problematic. In addition, undesired surface properties such as introduction of non-reactive charged groups during surface treatment can be problematic. For example, these surface treatment problems may result in undesired electroosmotic fluid flow or undesired chemical interactions with fluid constituents in some cases.

Examples of forming polymeric microdevices using photopolymerization is described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,488,872 entitled "Microfabricated devices and method of manufactur-

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ing the same," which patent is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety for any purpose. A liquid phase monomer solution including a photoinitiator may be loaded into a cartridge, and microchannels defined by polymerizing regions of the solution by exposing them to UV light. U.S. Pat. No. 6,488,872 further describes the later polymerization of hydrogels in the microchannels.

In a variety of applications, it may be desirable to place polyacrylamide gels at one or more locations in a microchannel. The polyacrylamide gels may be used as size-exclusion membranes, concentration membranes, or binding sites for analytes. The polyacrylamide gels are generally formed by photopolymerizing a polymer solution. On exposure to light, the polymer solution is polymerized into a gel. However, in some cases, the hydrogel may not adhere adequately or at all to one or more the microchannel surfaces. The poor adhesion may be due to surface chemistry difficulties described above. Consequently, flow through the microchannel may be disrupted in the region of a partially adhered gel, and bubbles or unusual streaming patterns may result, disrupting the proper operation of the microchannel and gel. In some cases, it may not be feasible at all to attach the gel.

Examples of polymeric microdevices are also described in WO 2004/009489 entitled "Fabrication of 3D photopolymeric devices," which publication is hereby incorporated by reference for any purpose. Iniferters or iniferter precursors are added to the liquid phase monomer solution used to form microchannels to allow covalent bonding of subsequent layers of material to a polymer surface. Iniferters are incorporated into a liquid polymer composition used to define one or more microstructures prior to polymerization. Once polymerized, the resulting polymeric layer contains iniferter on the surface of the material which facilitates bonding of subsequent layers to the polymerized surface. In this manner, a microchannel surface may be formed having iniferters and a photopolymerized hydrogel may be adhered to the microchannel surface. The described systems utilize a photomask as an upper layer of the microchannel system during formation which is removed following polymerization, resulting in open microchannels which are later sealed. A chuck system is also described that may be used to set the thickness of the polymer layer between the photomask and the substrate on the chuck.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration showing cross-sections of a microfluidic device fabricated in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic illustration showing cross-sections of a microfluidic device fabricated in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration showing a top-down view of a microfluidic device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a schematic illustration of an exploded view of a manifold structure according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Certain details are set forth below to provide a sufficient understanding of embodiments of the invention. However, it will be clear to one skilled in the art that embodiments of the invention may be practiced without a number of these particular details. In some instances, well-known materials, chemical components, buffers or other additives, analytes,

electrical components, material processing and fabrication techniques, have not been shown in detail in order to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the described embodiments of the invention.

As generally described above, polymeric microdevices may be formed by exposing a liquid monomer solution and photoinitiator to a suitable energy source. However, the technique as previously used may have some limitations. For example, the density and resolution of microchannel features may be limited by free radical propagation into the masked region of liquid monomer solution. Although the features are masked, energy from the photopolymerizing source may reflect, diffuse, or otherwise propagate into a region not intended to receive light exposure. This stray energy may polymerize additional material, resulting in an edge that is not as sharp, a feature that is not as fine as intended, or both. Furthermore, the liquid monomer solution may become more viscous as it polymerizes, making it difficult to remove partially polymerized solution from the microchannels, especially as the features become smaller or more dense.

Methods for improving the adhesion of materials to a polymer microchannels surface using iniferters, described generally above, may aggravate these limitations. In particular, the monomer solution containing iniferters may require a longer exposure time for polymerization. Removing partially polymerized solution from the features accordingly may become even more difficult, as more partially polymerized solution may be generated. The removal of partially polymerized solution may be facilitated by utilizing a photomask as an upper layer during photopolymerization, removing the mask to reveal an open microchannel feature, and directly removing partially and unpolymerized material from a microchannel surface. However, this method may be cumbersome and in some cases prohibitive.

Embodiments of the present invention may address some of the above-described difficulties by providing methods, devices, and systems which are formed using liquid monomer solutions including iniferters. An upper device layer may be used instead of the photomask. As will be described further below, monomer solution may be flowed through the device during some or all of the photopolymerization time, which may facilitate removal of partially or unpolymerized solution from the device. Accordingly, smaller and denser features may be formed in some embodiments in a simple, effective manner. Of course, not all embodiments of the present invention may achieve all, or any, of these described benefits. Further, not all embodiments of the present invention may address all, or any, of the described limitations of previous devices.

FIG. 1 depicts a method of forming microfluidic devices having one or more microchannels according to an embodiment of the present invention. Cross-sectional views of a device are shown. A substrate **105** forms a base of the microfluidic device. The substrate **105** may be formed of any suitable material including for example glass, fused silica, PDMS, or plastic. The substrate is completely or partially coated with reactive chemistry such that photopolymerized material may be grafted to the substrate during photopolymerization. Reactive silane chemistry may be used to coat glass, for example. A polymer substrate may be coated with photo-reactive iniferter or free-radical reactive acrylate or methacrylate, for example, or other surface chemistries may be used. PDMS or plastic could also be surface treated for example by plasma, but the resulting surface treatment may not be as desirable. In some embodiments, the substrate **105** itself may be formed from a polymerized polymer precursor

material containing an iniferter, as described below. The substrate **105** may be polymerized in a mold or other process.

Spacers **110** and **115** are disposed on the substrate **105** and set a microchannel depth. The spacers **110** and **115** may be integral with the substrate **105**, or bonded or otherwise connected to the substrate **105**. The spacers **110** and **115** may form part of a contiguous layer of material on the substrate **105** or may be completely separate. Double-sided pressure sensitive adhesive may form the spacers **110** and **115**. The height of the spacers **110** and **115** may generally be selected according to a desired depth of the microchannel. Appropriate heights may range in one example 1 μm to 1 mm, 1 μm to 500 μm in some embodiments, and 10 μm to 300 μm in other embodiments.

The spacers **110** and **115**, together with the substrate **105**, define cavity **117** which is filled with a liquid polymer precursor. The liquid polymer precursor placed in the cavity includes a monomeric solution which may be polymerized to form the microchannel, as will be described further below, an iniferter, and may further include a photoinitiator. Any of a variety of monomeric materials may be used to fill the cavity **117** and form microchannels, as will be described further below, including acrylamide, acrylates, methacrylates, styrenes, maleimides, vinyl ether/maleate mixtures, vinyl ether/fumarate mixtures, vinyl ether maleimides, and thiolene. The monomeric materials are mentioned as examples only, and others may also be used. In some examples, a photoinitiator may not be necessary to initiate polymerization, such as in some examples where the monomeric material includes thiol-ene.

The photoinitiator species serves to generate free radicals on exposure to light and promote polymerization of the monomeric species. Any suitable iniferter may also be used. Suitable iniferters are described, for example in International Publication Number WO 2004/009489, entitled "Fabrication of 3D photopolymeric devices," which application is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Generally, and without being bound by the described mechanism, the iniferter species may serve as a reaction initiator, transfer, and terminator. The iniferter is cleaved during the polymerization of the polymer precursor and a portion of the iniferter may be found at the end of the forming polymer. The iniferter may be photoactive, a photoiniferter, in that once light is removed from the photoiniferter, it caps the surface such that the surface is less reactive. On exposure to light, however, the photoiniferter no longer serves as a cap, and the surface is reactive and able to attach to subsequent material layers. Suitable iniferters include tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TED) and tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMD). Other iniferters may also be used.

Examples of recipes for solutions useful to fill the cavity **117** according to embodiments of the invention will now be described. The recipes are intended as examples only, and variation of the species and relative amounts are possible. In one embodiment, the solution placed in the cavity **117** includes 48.75% Urethane diacrylate (UDA), 48.75% Triethylene glycol diacrylate monomer (ETGDA), 1.5% 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone (DMPA), and 1% tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TED). In another embodiment, the solution includes 50% Polyethylene glycol acrylate (PEG 375), 1% tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TED), and 1.5% Dimethoxyphenylacetone phenone (ADDITOL® BDK). In another embodiment, the solution includes 50% Methoxy Polyethylene Glycol Monoacrylate (CD553), 1% tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TED), and 1.5% Dimethoxyphenylacetone phenone (ADDITOL® BDK). In other embodiments,

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commercially available thiol-ene, such as NORLAND optical adhesive (NOA 61) may be used with 1% TED.

A second substrate **120** is brought into contact with the spacers **110** and **115** to define another side of the cavity **117**. Although shown in FIG. **1** as being brought into contact with the spacers **110** and **115** to define the cavity **117** after the polymer precursor solution is present in the cavity, in some embodiments, the polymer precursor is introduced to the cavity **117** after the second substrate **120** is brought into contact with the spacers **110** and **115**. The polymer precursor may be flowed into the cavity **117** using, for example, embodiments of manifolds described below. Any suitable material may be used as the second substrate **120** according to the application contemplated, including but not limited to, glass fused silica, PDMS, and plastic. In some embodiments, the second substrate **120** itself may be formed from a polymerized polymer precursor material containing an iniferter, as described above. The substrate **120** may be polymerized in a mold or other process. The second substrate **120** allows transmission of light into the cavity **117**, as is described further below. While the substrates **105** and **120** may be made of a same material, in some embodiments the substrates **105** and **120** contain different materials. The second substrate **120** defines access ports **122** and **124**. As described further below, the access ports **122** and **124** may provide access to microchannels formed according to embodiments of the present invention to serve as inlet or outlet ports, or interface with other microfluidic components. The access ports **122** and **124** also provide a mechanism for removing unpolymerized polymer precursor from the device. The access ports may be formed in the substrate **120** by any method, including drilling holes in the substrate **120**, etching, embossing, or any other method. Any number of access ports may be provided in any location. In some embodiments, the substrate **120** is first brought into contact with the spacers **110** and **115** and the polymer precursor solution may be introduced into the cavity **117** through the access ports **122** and **124**, or both.

The surfaces of the substrates **105** and **120** may be treated to provide anchoring sites for later materials. For example, as described above, the substrates **105** and **124** may themselves be formed by polymerizing an iniferter-containing mixture, resulting in iniferter-capped surfaces. In other embodiments, a surface treatment may be applied to the substrates **105** and **124** such as treatment with a saline, such as 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate saline. The resulting monomer coating may facilitate covalent attachment to the polymerized material polymerized within the cavity **117**. In other embodiments, one or more of the substrates **105** and **120** and spacers **110** and **115** may themselves be formed from the polymerized materials described for filling the cavity **117**. Prior to being used as the substrates **105**, **120** or spacers **110**, **115**, the material would be polymerized and patterned as necessary for use as the substrates **105**, **120** or spacers **110**, **115**. The photopolymerized material may have been formed with a photoiniferter in the polymer precursor solution, such that the surface of the material is reactive and may covalently attach to subsequent materials.

While the use of the spacers **110** and **115** has been described above to set a depth of a microchannel, in some embodiments an adjustable stage and platen may be used to set the depth of the microchannel. The substrate **105** may rest on an adjustable stage which may be adjusted with respect to the substrate **120** to set the depth of a microchannel.

Regions of the polymer precursor solution **117** are selectively exposed to light to polymerize the solution and define a wall of a microchannel. Any light may be used sufficient to initiate polymerization in accordance with the photoinitiator

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used, including UV light. A beam **130** of light may be applied to the device after focusing by a lens **135**. In this manner, a photomask is not needed to mask the regions of the cavity **117** exposed to light. The width of the feature polymerized by the beam **130** is generally defined by exposure to the polymerizing light source and may be 20-50 μm wide, although wider features may also be fabricated by repeated application of the beam **130** to neighboring or overlapping regions, or by a blanket light exposure to a wider source. In other embodiments, a photomask may be used to mask regions of the cavity and expose others to light.

Exposure to the beam **130** polymerizes the exposed polymer precursor, forming a polymerized region **137**. The polymerized region **137** defines first and second microchannels **140** and **142**. The microchannels **140** and **142** generally may range in dimensions of depth from 1 μm to 1 mm, 1 μm to 500 μm in some embodiments, and 10 μm to 300 μm in other embodiments. The width of the microchannels **140** and **142** generally may range from 10 μm to 1 cm, 25 μm to 1 mm in other embodiments, 25 μm to 500 μm in some embodiments, and 25 μm to 150 μm in other embodiments. Any number of microchannels may be formed, including a single microchannel, and the microchannels need not have a same size. Patterning of the features of devices in embodiments of the present invention occurs by exposing selective regions of the chamber **117** to a polymerizing light source. Any pattern achievable with the polymerizing light source and the polymer precursor may be used. The width and depth of the microchannel are generally selected to obtain the desired flow characteristics in the channel and provide sufficient volume for the amount of sample or target analytes to be received by the channel. The length of the microchannels generally may range from 25 μm to 10 cm, from 100 μm to 1 cm in other embodiments.

Once desired portions of the liquid polymer precursor have been polymerized by exposure to the polymerizing light source, the unpolymerized solution may be removed through one or more of the access holes **122** and **124** in the substrate **120**. The unpolymerized solution may be removed by any available mechanism, including pressure-driven flow of solution, or vacuum suction. The unpolymerized solution may be removed from the microchannels **140** and **142** themselves, without removing either of the substrates **120** and **105**.

In some embodiments, the polymer precursor solution, or other solvent, may be flushed through one or more of the microchannels **140** and **142** while some or all of the polymerization of the region **137** is occurring. This flushing may facilitate removal of the unpolymerized material because during light exposure, light reflection and free radical propagation may cause partial polymerization of even regions not directly exposed to light. The polymerized or partially polymerized material may also be grafted to the channel walls of the exposed region or surfaces of substrates **120** or **105** resulting in poorly resolved feature definition and partial or full channel occlusion. Even if partial polymerization product is not grafted to channel or substrate regions, the partially polymerized solution may become increasingly viscous. The viscous solution may block the microchannels, making it more difficult or impossible to remove the un- or partially polymerized solution, particularly from smaller microchannels, such as those having a thickness of less than 200 μm . By replacing the partially polymerized solution with fresh unpolymerized solution, or flushing the device with solvent, smaller features may be formed.

In one embodiment, the polymer precursor solution in the cavity **117** is exposed to the light source **130** long enough to begin polymerization of the desired regions, but not long

enough to complete polymerization of the region **137**. For example, in one embodiment, light exposure occurs for 80-90 percent of the desired polymerization time. In other embodiments, the percentage of complete exposure time used may vary according to the polymer precursor used, the features defined, and other factors. Following this initial exposure, a liquid, such as the polymer precursor solution, deionized water, or a solvent, is moved through one or more of the channels **140** and **142**. Solvent may be used for this purpose, but in some embodiments solvent may seep into polymerized channel material. Accordingly, use of polymer precursor solution may be preferred in some embodiments. Any mechanism may be used to move the solution, including pressure-driven flow, pumped, and electrokinetic flow, for example. The solution is generally moved from an inlet to an outlet of the device, although in some embodiments the solution is circulated within the device itself. Exposure to the light source **130** then continues for the remainder of the desired exposure time. The remainder of the exposure may occur while the polymer solution is moving or the polymer solution may not be moved during the remainder of the exposure. By moving the fluid during or between exposures, the removal of the unpolymerized fluid may be improved, and the resultant attainable feature size may also be improved, as the flow of unpolymerized fluid may aid in removing viscous partially polymerized fluid from the vicinity of the polymerized region **137** before it becomes grafter to polymerized features such as walls or substrate material. In some embodiments, a photomask may be used as the upper layer and holes or vias provided in the photomask to allow for flow during photopolymerization. A capping layer may subsequently be added if the photomask is removed.

Following polymerization of the region **137** and removal of the light source, a capping group that was part of the iniferter species included in the polymer precursor solution will be cross-linked with the polymer, and the capping group will be present on the surface of the polymerized region **137**, as shown by the layer labeled with 'I' in FIG. 1. The surfaces of the microchannels **140** and **142** formed by the substrates **105** and **120** may also have reactive surfaces, as described above. Accordingly, later features, such as polyacrylamide gels, may be formed in the microchannels **140** and **142**. Following polymerization of microchannels, the surfaces of the microchannels may be treated to manipulate their surface properties. For example, the device may be subject to a polyelectrolyte, acrylate silane, or other treatment to provide covalent attachment of chemicals to modify the surface or attach functional polymer monoliths.

Embodiments for forming polymer microchannels have been described above. While microchannels were described, embodiments of the present invention may also be used to form chambers, reservoirs, or other features from a polymer precursor solution.

FIG. 2 depicts the formation of a polyacrylamide gel within the microchannel **140**. Generally, the gels are formed by introducing an aqueous acrylamide solution including acrylamide monomer, bisacrylamide crosslinker, and a photoinitiator into one or more of the microchannels **142**, **140**. Both the microchannels **142** and **140** are shown filled with the aqueous acrylamide solution in FIG. 2. Regions of the microchannels **142** and **140** are exposed to a light source, such as the light source **205** to polymerize the gel. The light source **205** may include a blanket exposure to a light source, or a photomask may be used, or a focused light beam as described above. Following exposure to the light source **205**, the gel **210** is polymerized in the microchannel **140**. Unpolymerized

aqueous monomer solution may be removed through access ports in the substrate **120**, including the access port **122**.

Other microfluidic components may be integrated into microfluidic devices according to embodiments of the present invention including pumps, valves, reservoirs, inlets, outlets, mixing chambers, and channels. The other microfluidic components may connect to the channels shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 through the access ports **122** and **124**, or both.

A top-down view of a microfluidic device **300** according to an embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. 3. Microchannels **301**, **302**, **303**, **304**, **305**, and **306** may be formed in accordance with the above-described methods. Chambers **310**, **311**, **312**, **313**, **314**, and **315** may also be formed. The microchannels **301**, **302**, **303**, **304**, **305**, and **306** and chambers **310**, **311**, **312**, **313**, **314**, and **315** represent unexposed regions where unpolymerized polymer has been removed from the device **300**. The spacer material **320** is shown, and the material **325** defining the microchannels and chambers includes the polymerized solution, as described above.

As was described above, to facilitate the patterning of smaller features, un- or partially polymerized solution may be replaced during light exposure with fresh unpolymerized polymer precursor solution. In one embodiment, light exposure occurs sufficient to partially polymerize (about 50-75% cross-linking) the material **325**. In one embodiment, this corresponds to an exposure of 90 seconds. The unexposed regions are less polymerized, but may have become more viscous due to reflections or free radical migration. Fresh polymer precursor solution is then fed into the device **300** from the chamber **310** to one or more of the chambers **311**, **312**, **313**, **314**, and **315**. During or after the replacement of the solution, the material **325** is again exposed to light to complete the polymerization, and the remaining liquid flushed from the device. In some embodiments, polymer precursor solution may be continuously flowed from the chamber **310** to one or more of the other chambers **311**, **312**, **313**, **314**, and **315**, during light exposure to polymerize the material **325**.

In another embodiment, rather than flowing fresh polymer precursor solution continuously through the device **300**, a solvent wash is performed between the initial and final exposures. A solvent is flowed through the features between the chamber **310** and one or more of the chambers **311**, **312**, **313**, **314**, and **315**. Following solvent wash, the device is exposed to the final curing light exposure, in one embodiment a 300 second exposure.

One or more of the microchannels **301**, **302**, **303**, **304**, **305**, and **306** may be partially or completely filled with a polyacrylamide gel using embodiments of the process described above. The gel-filled microchannels may be used for a variety of applications, such as the separation of target analytes for detection using electrophoretic separation techniques. Additionally, one or more polyacrylamide membranes may be fabricated in the channels, such as the membrane **340**. The membrane **340** may serve as a size-exclusion membrane, preventing analytes of greater than a threshold size from passing from the chamber **310** to the chambers **312**, **313**, **314**, and **315**.

Embodiments of methods for making polymerized microfluidic devices have been described above. The methods may remove partially or unpolymerized solution from the polymerized device itself, through access ports in one or more device surfaces. Some methods include flushing a partially polymerized device with solvent or fresh polymer solution. To facilitate fluid transport into and out of the device, a manifold structure may be used. An embodiment of a manifold structure **400** for use with devices of the present inven-

tion is shown in FIG. 4. Referring to FIG. 4, microstructures will be formed in the cavity defined by the first substrate 405, the second substrate 410, and the spacers 415. The second substrate 410 includes several access ports, including an access port 417. The substrate and spacers are formed from materials as described above. However, in the embodiment shown in FIG. 4, as will be described further below, light exposure of the cavity formed by the substrates 405, 410 and spacers 415 will be conducted through the first substrate 405, not through the second substrate 410 with the access ports. That is, in FIG. 4, the light exposure will be coming up from the bottom of the manifold structure 400 shown. In other embodiments, the light exposure may come from the top of the structure 400 and the materials used adjusted for appropriate transparency.

A photomask 420 for defining the regions of polymerization may be included in the manifold structure 400. In other embodiments, the photomask 420 may not be included in the structure 400, but the structure 400 may be placed on, under, or near the photomask 420 for exposure. In other embodiments, a shaped light beam may be used and no photomask may be required. A silicon gasket 425 provides a fluid seal between the substrate 410 having the access ports and a monomer injection block 430. The monomer injection block 430 includes a housing having access ports corresponding to the access ports in the substrate 410. A one-to-one correspondence between ports is not required, but may be provided. The monomer injection block 430 accordingly may provide a convenient mechanism for interfacing with the access ports in the substrate 410. A fluid manifold provides access to each of the access ports in the substrate 410 through the injection block 430. Accordingly, fluid connectors such as tubing, syringes, reservoirs, and other fluid containers or connectors or fluid controllers such as valves and pumps may be connected to the manifold 440 for supplying fluid to the cavity formed by the substrates 405, 410 and spacers 415, or removing fluid from the cavity.

The components in FIG. 4 may be held together by a compression frame 445 that couples to the monomer injection block 430 and manifold 440 with screws 450. The screws 450 serve to apply a compression force to the layers, sealing the device. In this manner, fluid, such as solvent or polymer precursor solution may be delivered through one or more access ports into the cavity formed by the substrates 405, 410 and the spacers 415. Similarly, fluid, such as solvent or partially polymerized precursor solution, may be removed through one or more access ports. Additionally, the supply and removal of fluid may occur as the device is exposed to a light source and polymerization is underway.

Once microchannels or chambers are defined within the cavity, hydrogels may be formed in the features as described above. The manifold structure 400 may also be used to introduce aqueous acrylamide solution into the device, pattern the gels, and remove the excess solution from the device.

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A manifold structure comprising:

- a first substrate having a first surface, the first surface having an iniferter species attached to the surface;
- a second substrate having a first surface and a second surface, the second substrate having a plurality of access ports, each extending from the first surface to the second surface, the first surface having an iniferter species attached to the surface;

a spacer between the first and second substrates such that the first and second substrates and the spacer define a cavity, the cavity partially defined by the first surface of the first substrate and the first surface of the second substrate; and

polymerized polymer precursor disposed in the cavity, wherein the polymerized polymer precursor includes a monomeric species, a photoinitiator, and an iniferter species, wherein the polymerized polymer precursor defines at least one fluidic feature in fluid communication with at least one of the plurality of access ports, and wherein at least a portion of the polymerized polymer precursor defines a polymer surface having at least some of the iniferter species on the polymer surface; and

wherein a first one of the plurality of access ports is configured to supply an unpolymerized polymer precursor solution to the cavity, at least one of the first and second substrates is sufficiently transparent to allow illumination of the cavity through the transparent substrate to polymerize a region of the unpolymerized polymer precursor in the cavity, and wherein a second one of the plurality of access ports is configured to remove partially polymerized polymer precursor solution from the cavity.

2. The manifold structure according to claim 1 further comprising:

a photomask defining the region of the cavity for polymerization, the photomask placed between the transparent substrate and a light source.

3. The manifold structure according to claim 2 further comprising:

a monomer injection block having a plurality access ports configured to couple to the access ports of the second substrate; and

a fluid manifold coupled to the monomer injection block for fluidic coupling to the cavity.

4. The manifold structure according to claim 3 further comprising a compression frame and fasteners applying compressive force to the fluid manifold, the monomer injection block, the second substrate, the spacers, the first substrate, and the photomask.

5. The manifold structure according to claim 4 further comprising a gasket between the monomer injection block and the second substrate.

6. The manifold structure according to claim 1 wherein the spacer has a thickness of less than 200 μm .

7. The manifold structure according to claim 1 wherein the iniferter comprises a TED.

8. The manifold structure according to claim 1 wherein the at least one of the first and second access ports is further configured to supply an aqueous acrylamide solution to the cavity.

9. The manifold structure according to claim 1 further comprising:

a polyacrylamide gel disposed in at least a portion of the fluidic feature defined by the polymerized polymer precursor.

10. The manifold structure according to claim 9 wherein the polyacrylamide gel is in contact with the polymer surface having at least some of the iniferter species on the polymer surface.

11. The manifold structure according to claim 1 further comprising a pump configured to flow partially polymerized polymer precursor solution through the fluidic feature during polymerization of the polymer precursor.